

Figure 1

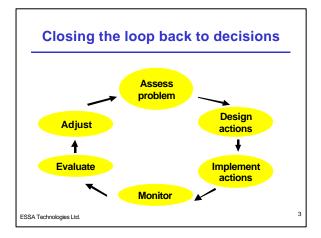


Figure 3

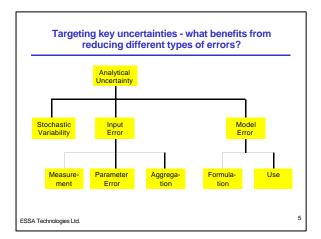


Figure 5

## **Challenges**

- · Closing the loop back to decisions
- Defining relevant data quality objectives
- Targeting key uncertainties / sources of error
- · Using models to bridge gaps in data
- Using multiple lines of evidence

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Figure 2

## **Data Quality Objectives**

- · State the problem
- · Identify the decision
- · Identify inputs to the decision
- Define the study boundaries
- Develop an "if-then" decision rule
- Specify limits on decision errors (both directions)
- Optimize the design for obtaining data
- See http://www.epa.gov/quality1/qs-docs/g4-final.pdf

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Figure 4

Space	Time		
	Past	Present	Future
Intensively studied systems; great data	Good for understanding natural variation, sampling error, trends, cause-effect How representative of target population?		Continue monitoring; model future trajectories
Existing regional surveys	May lack coverage in time, space Provide contrasts in habitats, stressors Often only synoptic monitoring Assess status / trends but evaluate biases		Improve rigor of sample Use models to adjust for biases
Regionally representative surveys	Such surveys almost never exist! Stratify target population; choose representative systems		If sufficient \$, implement monitoring
True target population	Has target population cha	nged over time?	Model-based extrapolation to target population- if sufficient \$, implement monitoring

Figure 6

## **Multiple Lines of Evidence**

- intensively studied systems: long time trends, cause-effect inferences from changed actions
- regional surveys: status and trends across contrasts in human impacts and habitats
- models
  - potential futures in intensively studied systems;
  - inferences of status and trends in target population;
  - account for biases, errors in regional surveys

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Figure 7